

SENATE RESOLUTION 230—CALLING ON THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA IMMEDIATELY AND UNCONDITIONALLY TO RELEASE REBIYA KADEER, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. LUGAR (for himself, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. DODD, and Mr. BROWNBACK) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 230

Whereas Rebiya Kadeer, a prominent businesswoman from Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China, was arrested in September 1999, while trying to meet United States Congressional staff;

Whereas the Congressional staff was on an official visit to China organized under the auspices of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Program of the United States Information Agency;

Whereas Rebiya Kadeer was convicted at a secret trial and sentenced on March 10, 2000, to 8 years in prison for "illegally giving state information across the border";

Whereas the newspapers she was carrying with her at the time of her arrest were all available to the public;

Whereas from 1993 to 1998, Rebiya Kadeer was elected as a member of the Provincial People's Political Consultative Conference in Xinjiang;

Whereas in 1995, Rebiya Kadeer was a delegate to the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing;

Whereas Rebiya Kadeer's health is deteriorating in prison and she is finding it difficult to perform her prison labor due to sickness;

Whereas Rebiya Kadeer is the mother of 10 children;

Whereas the United States Department of State has repeatedly expressed concerns about the continued imprisonment of Rebiya Kadeer;

Whereas United States Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Lorne Craner, visited Xinjiang in December 2002 with the expectation that she would soon be released;

Whereas the day before Secretary Craner's visit to Xinjiang, 3 of Rebiya Kadeer's children were taken into custody and were released later with strict instructions not to talk to anyone about their mother's case;

Whereas Rebiya Kadeer's case was brought up before a hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on September 11, 2003, by T. Kumar of Amnesty International USA;

Whereas Chinese authorities are ignoring repeated requests from the United States Congress to release her; and

Whereas President Bush is planning to attend the APEC Conference in October 2003, in Thailand and is planning to have meetings with the Chinese President, Hu Jintao, at the Conference: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns and deplores the detention of Rebiya Kadeer and calls for her immediate and unconditional release;

(2) urges President Bush to take urgent steps to secure the release of Rebiya Kadeer as soon as possible; and

(3) urges President Bush to demand Rebiya Kadeer's immediate release when he meets with Chinese President Hu Jintao at the APEC Conference.

SENATE RESOLUTION 231—COMMENDING THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF KENYA

Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself and Mr. ALEXANDER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 231

Whereas on December 27, 2002, the Republic of Kenya successfully held presidential, parliamentary, and local elections;

Whereas the elections were widely praised by objective international observers as free and fair;

Whereas the elections signal a major step forward for democracy in Kenya, particularly when compared with other elections held in Kenya since Kenya became an independent state in 1963;

Whereas the transition of power started by the elections culminated on December 30, 2002, when former President Daniel Toroitich arap Moi peaceably transferred the Kenyan presidency to President Mwai Kibaki;

Whereas the people of Kenya have manifested a strong desire to combat the endemic corruption that has crippled Kenyan society for years; and

Whereas the Government of Kenya has responded to this desire with concrete initiatives aimed at fostering transparency and accountability in Kenya: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the people of the Republic of Kenya for conducting free and fair elections;

(2) commends the Government of Kenya for the successful completion of a peaceful and orderly transition of power;

(3) expresses its desire to see this new democracy in Kenya thrive;

(4) acknowledges the suffering inflicted on the people of Kenya as a result of terrorist activity and appreciates the assistance and cooperation of Kenya to the global fight against terrorism;

(5) reaffirms the friendship that exists between the people of the United States and the people of Kenya, as 2 nations bound together by the shared values of democracy;

(6) applauds the regional peacemaking efforts of Kenya and the contributions of Kenya to international peacekeeping;

(7) commends the commitment and concrete steps taken by the Government and people of Kenya—

(A) to strengthen democracy, human rights, and the rule of law;

(B) to combat corruption, including through the passage by the Kenyan Parliament of the Public Officer Ethics Bill and the Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Bill;

(C) to improve access to education; and

(D) to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS;

(8) commits to working with the people of Kenya to continue making progress in combating corruption, encouraging development, fighting HIV/AIDS, and fostering respect for the rule of law and a climate of transparency; and

(9) welcomes the October 2003 visit of Kenyan President Mwai Kibaki to the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 232—EXPRESSING THE CONDOLENCES OF THE SENATE UPON THE DEATH ON SEPTEMBER 3, 2003, OF THE LATE GENERAL RAYMOND G. DAVIS (UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, RETIRED) AND EXPRESSING THE APPRECIATION AND ADMIRATION OF THE SENATE FOR THE UNWAVERING COMMITMENT DEMONSTRATED BY GENERAL DAVIS TO HIS FAMILY, THE MARINE CORPS, AND THE NATION

Mr. MILLER (for himself, Mr. BURNS, Mr. CHAMBLISS, and Mr. CORZINE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 232

Whereas General Raymond Gilbert Davis (United States Marine Corps, retired) of Stockbridge, Georgia, an American hero who represented the supreme ideals of an American and a Marine, died on Wednesday, September 3, 2003, at the age of 88;

Whereas Raymond Gilbert Davis, born on January 13, 1915, in Fitzgerald, Georgia, was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps in 1938 following graduation from the Georgia School of Technology;

Whereas during World War II, he participated in the Guadalcanal Tulagi landings, the capture and defense of Guadalcanal, the Eastern New Guinea and Cape Gloucester campaigns, and the Peleliu operation;

Whereas during the fighting on Peleliu, although wounded during the first hour of the landing, he refused evacuation to remain with his men and, on one occasion, when heavy Marine casualties and the enemy's point-blank cannon fire had enabled the Japanese to break through, he personally rallied and led his men in fighting to reestablish defense positions;

Whereas his actions while commanding the 1st Battalion of the 1st Marines at Peleliu in September 1944 earned him the Navy Cross and the Purple Heart and a promotion to lieutenant colonel;

Whereas returning to the United States in November 1944, Lieutenant Colonel Davis was assigned to the Quantico Marine Barracks, Quantico, Virginia, as Tactical Inspector, Marine Corps Schools, and was named chief of the Infantry Section, Marine Air-Infantry School, Quantico, in May 1945, and served in that post for two years before returning to the Pacific area in July 1947 to serve with the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade on Guam;

Whereas following other peace-time duties, in August 1950 he embarked for Korea to command the 1st Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division, in the Korean conflict and, in that capacity, heroically enabled the historic breakout of the 1st Marine Division from an entrapment by overwhelming numbers of Chinese soldiers at the Chosin Reservoir in North Korea;

Whereas on the night before the breakout then Lieutenant Colonel Davis led his battalion in an epic across-country fight against vastly superior numbers of entrenched enemy soldiers, across ice- and snow-covered terrain, in subzero temperatures to save a beleaguered rifle company and seize a critical mountain pass that enabled the escape of two Marine regiments, arriving three days later at the port of Hagaru-ri with every one of his wounded Marines;

Whereas as a result of his actions in Korea, Lieutenant Colonel Davis was awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions in the Chosin Reservoir, twice earned the Silver Star Medal by exposing himself to heavy enemy